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Civil Engineering

**THE FIRE PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-20, *Fire Protection*, and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*, Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards as Air Force policy unless otherwise directed in DoD or Air Force instructions. It applies to personnel who develop and implement fire protection and fire prevention programs at Air Force installations, facilities, and contractor-operated facilities. This instruction does not apply to Reserve or Air National Guard firefighters in training status. Refer to AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*, and applicable Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard supplements. Users should send comments and suggested improvements on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, through major commands (MAJCOM), Air National Guard, and HQ AFCESA, 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319 to HQ USAF/ILEO, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

This revision redefines voting and non-voting members on the Fire Protection Council (1.3); clarifies base fire marshal responsibilities (paragraph 1.5); broadens scope of fire chief duties (paragraph 1.6); defines responsibilities and levels of authority having jurisdiction (paragraph 1.7); provides fire protection program mission statement (paragraph 2.1); adopts as Air Force policy OSHA regulations and NFPA standards, with some Air Force modifications (paragraph 2.2); formalizes Operational Risk Management (ORM) plan process (paragraph 2.3.2); requires installation fire protection and prevention services (paragraph 3.1); clarifies procedures for obtaining deviations and submission of Operational Risk Management (ORM) plans (paragraph 3.1.1); identifies minimum staffing requirements (paragraph 3.1.2); provides installation commander authority to reduce capability levels (paragraph 3.1.2.1); limits additional duties of fire protection personnel (paragraph 3.1.2.3); redefines firefighter duty badge wear crite-

ria (paragraph 3.1.4.); adds a requirement for the installation commander to approve mutual aid agreements (paragraph 3.1.7.); clarifies certification, education, and training references and documentation requirements (paragraph 3.2.); requires development of pre-incident plans (paragraph 3.3.); specifies requirements for pre-incident plans (paragraph 3.3.2.); establishes rescue team criteria (paragraph 3.3.3.); requires emergency medical response protocols (paragraph 3.3.4.); establishes annual reporting of OSHA and NFPA standard compliance (paragraph 3.3.5.); incorporates NFPA aircraft emergency response time criteria (paragraph 3.3.7.); requires assignment of a fire department safety officer at off-base responses (paragraph 3.3.9.); adds a requirement to maintain a reserve quantity of fire fighting agents (paragraph 3.3.11.); requires a minimum of two radio frequencies for fire department use (paragraph 3.3.12.); requires the fire chief to follow specific Air Force publications (paragraph 3.4.); further defines types of systems to be maintained (paragraph 3.6.); clarifies the role of the fire chief in performing design plan reviews (paragraph 3.7.).

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1. Functional Area Responsibilities:

1.1. HQ USAF:

1.1.1. HQ USAF/ILE. The Office of The Civil Engineer provides fire protection and prevention program policy and functional oversight.

1.1.2. HQ USAF/ILEO. The Operations and Maintenance Division in the Office of The Civil Engineer is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for fire protection and prevention program policy development.

1.2. HQ AFCESA/CEXF. The Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency's Fire Protection Division is the Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection. HQ AFCESA/CEXF provides technical services to the major commands, assists The Civil Engineer with oversight of fire protection programs, and implements standards to support fire protection and prevention programs.

1.3. Air Force Fire Protection Council. The Fire Protection Council is responsible to The Civil Engineer for formulating proposed standards, technical policy, and program goals. All proposed initiatives and programs are coordinated with AFCESA/CC and presented to the Readiness Working Group for approval. Voting membership consists of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection (Chairperson), command fire chiefs or designated representatives, and Chief of Air National Guard Fire Protection or designated representative. Advisors to the council include representatives from Louis F. Garland Fire Academy, Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL/MLQC), and Air Force Materiel Command (ASC/WMO and WR-ALC/LES).

1.4. Major Commands and Field Operating Agencies. Commanders execute fire protection policy within their commands.

1.5. Base Fire Marshal. The Base Civil Engineer is designated as the base fire marshal and is responsible to the installation commander for the effective and efficient execution of the installation's fire protection program. Additionally, the fire marshal provides the fire chief with the necessary support to ensure the highest possible priority and funding of fire protection and prevention initiatives to accomplish mission support. For bases where the Base Operating Support is outsourced/privatized, the Support Group Commander is the base fire marshal.

1.6. Fire Chief. The fire chief is directly responsible to the Base Civil Engineer for determining the resources required for the installation's overall fire protection program. The fire chief will establish and implement an effective fire protection and prevention program, including hazardous materials, mutual aid, initial emergency medical care, confined space rescue, and emergency response programs.

1.7. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):

1.7.1. HQ USAF/ILE is the overall AHJ for Air Force fire protection policy and approval of permanent deviations to NFPA standards.

1.7.2. The Major Command Civil Engineer (MAJCOM/CE) is responsible for execution, oversight, and compliance with DoD, Air Force, and OSHA regulations and NFPA standards as implemented by the Air Force. The MAJCOM/CE is the AHJ for approval of long-term (more than 18-month) deviations to NFPA standards. MAJCOM/CEs forward all requests for permanent deviations to NFPA standards to HQ USAF/ILE for approval. They ensure that installation programs are provided with high priority and funding to maintain compliance with this program. They are also responsible for validation and coordination of permanent deviations that are forwarded to HQ USAF/ILE.

1.7.3. The installation commander is the AHJ to approve the processes, procedures, and programs developed locally for compliance with this instruction. The installation commander is the AHJ for approval of short-term (less than 18-month) deviations. The AHJ must ensure programs are assigned an appropriate priority for the associated risk and adequate funding for correction and

compliance. They also approve Operational Risk Management (ORM) plans for deviations and forward to the MAJCOM/CE/SE. ORM plans must: (1) identify functional areas where the installation fails to comply with Air Force fire protection policies; and (2) quantify the operational restrictions or other appropriate mitigating actions that fully offset the installation's failure to explicitly comply with those Air Force standards.

2. Installation Fire Protection and Prevention Program:

2.1. Mission Statement. By authority of DoDI 6055.6, the Air Force Fire Protection program is established. The mission of Air Force Fire Protection is to provide fire and emergency services to prevent and minimize losses to Air Force lives, property, and the environment occurring in periods of peace, war, military operations other-than-war, and humanitarian support operations. These include both man-made and natural incidents requiring fire protection, rescue, hazardous material, and emergency medical responses.

2.2. Installation Commanders. Installation commanders will establish and execute comprehensive installation fire protection and fire prevention programs. These programs execute DoDI 6055.6, DoDI 6055.6-M, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*, AAFP 32-20, OSHA regulations, and NFPA standards as implemented by the Air Force. The installation commander is responsible for allocating manpower and resources for the fire department as required by this instruction and other applicable Air Force standards.

2.3. Fire Chiefs develop and implement management plans for the following areas and functions:

2.3.1. Fire risk management plans and operational policies when resources and staffing levels fall below Air Force standards.

2.3.2. ORM plans when the fire department fails to comply with DoD and Air Force instructions, OSHA regulations, and NFPA standards (see paragraph 1.7.3.). This includes ORM plans which ensure firefighter safety by either (1) appropriately restricting emergency activities when OSHA regulations preclude normal emergency operations; or (2) establishing alternative procedures for safe operations.

2.3.3. Firefighter occupational safety and health program.

2.3.4. Procedures to ensure environmental pollution control during all fire protection activities.

2.3.5. Hazardous materials emergency response. The fire department's role during hazardous materials emergency response is to respond to the incident to provide command and control, rescue, extinguishment, and containment actions based on the conditions present. Once these actions have been accomplished, the fire department's involvement reverts to a support role. Neutralization, recovery, cleanup, and disposition of hazardous waste are accomplished by trained experts in related fields and are not hazardous materials (HAZMAT) emergency response team functions.

2.3.6. Response to incidents occurring in rough and difficult-to-reach terrain and off-installation Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone (AICUZ) areas.

2.3.7. Selective response procedures to reduce the number of aircraft rescue and fire fighting vehicles responding to an emergency when appropriate.

2.3.8. Confined space rescue.

2.3.9. Emergency medical response.

2.3.10. Off-installation responses.

3. Program Elements:

3.1. Management. Each installation will provide fire protection and prevention services.

3.1.1. Fire Protection Deviations. Installation commanders submit proposed deviations to DoDI 6055.6, AFD 32-20, AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*, OSHA regulations, NFPA standards, and this instruction through their major command civil engineer. If approved by the MAJCOM/CE, forward to HQ USAF/ILE, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260. Provide an information copy to HQ AFCEA/CC, 139 Barnes Drive Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319. Deviations will be submitted in the form of an ORM plan that fully addresses the proposed non-compliance and alternative measures at the installation, in accordance with paragraph 1.7. of this instruction.

3.1.2. Fire Protection Staffing and Vehicles. DoDI 6055.6; Air Force Manpower Standard 44EF, *Fire Protection* (AFRC and ANG MAJCOM utilize individual manpower standards); Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*; OSHA regulations; and NFPA standards outline minimum acceptable staffing and equipment requirements. Air Force fire departments are staffed and equipped to respond to one major aircraft, structural, or hazardous material incident at a time. The fire chief and Base Civil Engineer will ensure the installation commander is informed of the fire department's capabilities. The fire chief will establish standard operating procedures on incident response priorities for approval by the installation commander.

3.1.2.1. Staffing Reduction. Installation commanders have the authority to reduce levels of aircraft rescue and fire fighting capabilities during periods when the flight control tower is not operational due to non-flying, and combined with no aircraft ground servicing or maintenance. Staffing will not be reduced below the level required to meet regulatory requirements for structural fire fighting and hazardous material incidents. This includes ensuring sufficient staffing is on hand to respond the minimum required aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) vehicles to initiate fire suppression actions and provide fire fighting agent and water resupply.

3.1.2.2. Memorandum of Agreement. Commanders may establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with civilian communities or other government agencies to offset internal levels of fire protection staffing and equipment. MOAs of this type must be coordinated with the major command civil engineer and comply with AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*.

3.1.2.3. Additional Duties or Details. Fire protection personnel will not be assigned additional duties or details outside of the fire department when it compromises mission support and Air Force acceptable levels of risk for safe fire fighting operations. The fire chief determines when additional duties or details impact mission support or acceptable levels of risk and advises the base civil engineer and installation commander.

3.1.3. Fire Fighting Support Equipment. Fire chiefs will maintain sufficient stock levels of fire fighting support equipment. Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*, provides the primary basis of issue. The fire chief determines the reserve levels of specialized equipment. Fire departments will record inspections of equipment not maintained on vehicles on AF Form 1071, **Inspection and Maintenance Record**, or automated product.

3.1.4. Fire Protection Badge. AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*, and AFI 36-801, *Uniforms for Civilian Employees*, prescribe the wear of the fire protection badge. There are four fire protection duty-level badges:

- 3.1.4.1. Firefighter (one bugle).
- 3.1.4.2. Assistant chief (operations, prevention, and training) (gold shield with three bugles).
- 3.1.4.3. Assistant chief for operations, readiness and logistics (gold shield with four bugles).
- 3.1.4.4. Fire chief and fire marshal (gold shield with five bugles).

NOTE:

Instructors at the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy may wear the firefighter duty badge. Air Staff, major command, and Inspector General Team fire protection representatives may wear the fire chief's duty badge.

3.1.5. Investigations of Fire Incidents. Wing commanders ensure investigations are performed in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*.

3.1.6. Fire Department Emergency Responses. Fire chiefs report emergency responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System (DFIRS), and [Attachment 3](#).

3.1.7. Mutual Aid Agreements. The fire chief manages Mutual Aid Agreements in accordance with [Attachment 4](#) (US) and [Attachment 5](#) (Foreign) of this AFI. If the Air Force provides fire fighting services at joint-use civilian airports, include a release and indemnification clause in accordance with [Attachment 6](#) of this AFI. Mutual aid agreements, and emergency responses to local communities not covered by mutual aid agreements, must be approved by the installation commander.

3.1.7.1. Fire chiefs and their assistants must coordinate with local agencies to familiarize each other with the incident management system used by each emergency response agency and the level at which these agencies comply with NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, operational safety requirements. It is critical that off-base agencies be aware of NFPA 1500 requirements and the Air Force requirement to appoint a fire ground safety officer at any incident if one has not been appointed.

3.1.7.2. Off-Base Surveys. Installation fire departments annually survey those areas surrounding the base where they may be called upon to provide mutual aid or assistance to ensure a full understanding of potential hazards. The installation fire department will obtain copies of civilian fire department emergency response plans for high hazard areas where they may be requested to provide assistance.

3.2. Certification, Education, and Training. The fire chief will establish a certification and proficiency training program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, local national, and contractor-operated fire department members will be certified by the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program in accordance with DoDI 6055.6-M, AFMAN 32-2003, AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance*, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide. Civilian employees must be certified at the next higher level to be eligible for promotion to that level. Military members must be certified in accordance with the Career Field Education and Training Plan (CFETP). Minimum proficiency training requirements are listed at [Attach-](#)

ment 2. Trainers will record all training on AF Form 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report**, and the appropriate certification program documentation, or automated products.

3.2.1. Training Facilities. HQ AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for investigating effective, cost-efficient methods to provide proficiency and certification training. HQ AFCESA/CESM maintains environmentally acceptable design plans and drawings for aircraft live fire training facilities. Aircraft live fire training facilities will be maintained and operated in accordance with Technical Order (TO) 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*. Structural fire training facility designs and commercially procured products must satisfy the performance test elements of Firefighter II, as specified in NFPA 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications. Structural fire training facilities using liquid petroleum gas for fire training will meet national safety standards.

3.2.2. Firefighter Fitness/Wellness Program. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-081, local national, and contract firefighters whose position descriptions require participation in fire fighting operations (to include fire chiefs, assistant chiefs, and fire inspectors) will participate in the HQ USAF Surgeon General approved DoD fitness/wellness program. This program is designed to insure that firefighters sustain a minimum degree of physical fitness and well being. Firefighter physical fitness will also be observed during emergency responses and training sessions. Individuals not physically capable of performing essential job functions, or who otherwise represent a direct threat to the public safety or the safety of coworkers will be referred to the appropriate medical authority for a fitness-for-duty evaluation in accordance with Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 339, *Medical Qualification Determination*, current edition.

3.2.3. Emergency Medical Training. Personnel designated by the fire chief will be trained to at least the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level to support installation response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies. The fire chief will determine the number of EMT-Bs required for each shift and at outlying stations. The fire department will meet the minimum requirements outlined in DoDI 6055.6-M-1, *DoD Standardized Emergency Medical Services Program (Draft)*.

3.2.4. On-Scene Commander Training. The Fire Chief, Assistant Chief for Operations, Readiness and Logistics, Assistant Chief for Operations, Assistant Chief for Training, and other designated senior fire officials will attend the On-Scene Commanders Course as specified in AFI 32-4002.

3.3. Operations. The fire department and other disaster response organizations must coordinate emergency response actions by developing pre-incident plans.

3.3.1. Fire Protection Incident Management System. The Air Force uses NFPA 1561, *Fire Department Incident Management System*, and the National Fire Academy's incident command system, as modified by AFMAN 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations*, as the standard for emergency responses.

3.3.2. Pre-Incident Plans. Fire chiefs will determine the need and develop pre-incident plans for potential high fire- and life-risk facilities, hazardous operations, and assigned/transient aircraft. Facility pre-incident plans are recorded on an AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**, or automated product. Aircraft pre-incident plans are recorded on an AFTO Form 88, **Aircraft Pre-Fire Plan** (TO 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information*), or automated product. HQ AFCESA/CEX is responsible for the development and maintenance of TO 00-105E-9. The technical

order provides aircraft emergency rescue, fire fighting, and hazardous materials information and procedures.

3.3.3. **Rescue Teams.** The fire chief will establish a dedicated rescue team(s) for each shift. Firefighters perform first-aid emergency medical care within the legal limits of their training. Rescue team members must be: (1) DoD-certified at the Fire Fighter II and Airport Fire Fighter levels (for installations without a flying mission only Fire Fighter II certification is required), and (2) a graduate of, or scheduled to attend, the AETC or USAFE Fire Fighter Rescue Course.

3.3.4. **Emergency Medical Responses.** With the approval of the installation and medical care facility (MCF) commanders, the fire department may provide installation initial response and patient stabilization during medical emergencies. Emergency care protocols for the fire department must be developed and approved by the MCF commander. MCF commanders are responsible to fund emergency medical logistics, provide EMT training, and certification to meet locally established protocols and DoD requirements.

3.3.5. **Occupational Safety and Health.** NFPA 1500 contains policy for firefighter safety and health in all Air Force fire departments. This program will be fully integrated into the installation's Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and MAJCOM Environmental, Occupational Safety and Health (EOSH) programs. The fire chief will complete and forward the NFPA 1500 Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program Worksheet provided in NFPA 1500, Appendix B, to their MAJCOM fire chief each year by 1 September. This worksheet submission will include an approved ORM plan for all non-compliance areas and will be maintained on file at the MAJCOM. MAJCOMs will consolidate base level inputs using the same worksheet. MAJCOMs will forward the consolidated worksheet and consolidated MAJCOM metric ([Attachment 7](#)) to HQ AFCEA/CEX each year by 1 October. ORM plans will be developed by the fire chief and approved by the installation commander for non-compliance with OSHA and NFPA 1500 requirements.

3.3.6. **Fire Department Safety Officer.** During an emergency, the senior fire official on-scene is responsible for incident safety. When the situation dictates, the senior fire official will assign an incident safety officer. Once assigned, the safety officer has the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities deemed unsafe.

3.3.7. **Aircraft Emergency Response Requirements.** Aircraft fire fighting, rescue and support vehicles must be capable of responding to any incident on the runways or overruns within one minute after pre-positioning for a pre-announced emergency. For unannounced emergencies, at least one primary aircraft fire fighting vehicle must reach the end of the furthest runway within three minutes from the time of dispatch from the airfield fire station. The remaining primary aircraft fire fighting and rescue vehicles must arrive at the incident (for both announced or unannounced emergencies) at intervals not exceeding 30 seconds.

3.3.8. **Facility Emergency Response Requirements.** Facility emergency response times are outlined in DoDI 6055.6.

3.3.9. **Safety During Off-Base Responses.** When responding to off-base emergencies, including mutual aid emergencies, where local agencies routinely do not assign a safety officer, the Air Force senior fire official will dispatch an Air Force firefighter to act as the safety officer to observe Air Force portions of the operation. If unsafe conditions are observed or encountered by Air Force firefighters, the Air Force fire department safety officer will mitigate the condition and inform the

incident commander. The Air Force fire department safety officer is responsible for ensuring that Air Force firefighters are withdrawn from unsafe fireground operations or operations violating OSHA or NFPA 1500 safety standards. The Air Force fire department safety officer may act as the safety officer for the entire incident, if requested by the incident commander.

3.3.10. Fire Vehicle Maintenance. Force Activity Designator (FAD) codes for fire protection vehicles, equipment, and supplies will be equal to the mission being supported. Record all fire pump testing, maintenance, and annual certifications on AF Form 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record**, or automated product.

3.3.11. Stock Levels of Fire Fighting Agents. Fire chiefs maintain a reserve quantity of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) and dry chemical agent equal to the total capacity of assigned fire fighting vehicles at the fire station. Local procedures will be established to provide for the immediate transportation of AFFF agent for emergency operations. The fire chief will maintain a secondary reserve of AFFF agent when the Base Logistics Center does not maintain an adjusted stock level. This secondary reserve of AFFF will be equal to the total capacity of assigned fire fighting vehicles. A secondary reserve of dry chemical agent is not required.

3.3.12. Communication. The installation commander, with advice from the fire chief, will determine which agencies are authorized transceiver access to the fire crash net. A minimum of two frequencies are required for use by the fire department. One frequency will be limited to fire department access only. This frequency is reserved for tactical fire ground operations and emergency use. Other emergency responders may be allowed transceiver access on the secondary frequency only, when approved by the installation commander. All fire stations must have automatic start/transfer emergency generator backup power.

3.3.13. The fire chief or assistant fire chief on duty must receive at least a 30-minute prior notification when exercises involve fire fighting vehicles, equipment, or personnel.

3.4. Fire Prevention. In accordance with AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health Program* and AFOSH STD 91-56, *Fire Protection and Prevention* (outlines the fire prevention program), fire chiefs must:

3.4.1. Implement installation fire prevention programs.

3.4.2. Conduct annual facility fire prevention assessments, unless required more often by public law or other statutory requirement.

3.4.3. Ensure AF Form 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**, or automated product is used as a checklist and to record the results of facility assessments.

3.4.4. Use AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**, or automated product, to identify the condition of the fire prevention program to commanders.

3.5. Facility Fire Protection Systems. The appropriate civil engineer shop or contractor equivalent must inspect, test, repair, and maintain fire detection, water distribution, and suppression systems.

3.6. Fire Protection System Impairments. Fire protection system impairments and systems out-of-service, to include water distribution systems, must be reported immediately to the Fire Alarm Communication Center (FACC). The appropriate civil engineer shop or contractor equivalent repairs and maintains fire suppression, fire alarm, fire detection and water distribution systems. The design-

nated civil engineer shop records all water distribution tests on AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**, or automated product, and provides copies of all water distribution tests to the fire chief.

3.7. Fire Protection Engineering. The engineering flight or maintenance engineering element manages fire protection engineering requirements as prescribed by the current edition of MIL-HDBK-1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction*. The fire chief provides consultation and design recommendations regarding fire fighting operational requirements. The fire chief is not responsible for system design. The fire chief coordinates on design drawings to signify review and that fire fighting operational recommendations are incorporated. This coordination does not indicate fire protection engineering design acceptance.

4. Forms Prescribed . AF Forms 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**; 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**; 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**; 1071, **Inspection Maintenance Record**; 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record**; 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report**; and 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**.

JOHN W. HANDY, Lt General, USAF
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Public Law

32.CFR Part 339, *Medical Qualification Determination*

29 CFR Part 1910.146, *Permit-Required Confined Spaces*

29 CFR Part 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*

44 CFR Part 151, *Reimbursement for Costs of Firefighting on Federal Property*

DoD Publications

DoDI 6055.6, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*

DoDI 6055.6-M, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Certification Program*

DoDI 6055.6-M-1, *DoD Standardized Emergency Medical Services Program*

MIL-HDBK-1008, *Fire Protection for Facilities Engineering, Design, and Construction*

Air Force Publications

AFPD 32-20, *Fire Protection*

AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*

AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*

AFI 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*

AFI 32-4002, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Compliance*

AFI 36-801, *Uniforms for Civilian Employees*

AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Personnel*

AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*

AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health Program*

AFMAN 32-2003, *Air Force Fire Fighter Certification Program*

AFMAN 32-4004, *Contingency Response Operations*

AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*

AFOSH 91-25, *Confined Spaces*

AFOSH 91-56, *Fire Protection and Prevention*

T.O. 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instructions Crash Fire Rescue Training Facility*

T.O. 00-105E-9, *Aircraft Emergency Rescue Information*

Manpower Standard 44EF, *Fire Protection*

Allowance Standard 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM Common*

Allowance Standard 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*

Other

NFPA 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*

NFPA 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*

NFPA 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program.*

NFPA 1500, *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*

NFPA 1561, *Fire Department Incident Management System*

NFPA 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFFF—Aqueous Film Forming Foam

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIT—Air Force Institute of Technology

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AHJ—Authority Having Jurisdiction

AICUZ—Airfield Installation Compatibility Use Zone

ANG—Air National Guard

ARFF—Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting

CFETP—Career Field Education and Training Plan

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CPR—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

DFIRS—Department of Defense Fire Incident Reporting System

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

EMT-B—Emergency Medical Technician - Basic

EOSH—Environmental, Occupational Safety and Health

FACC—Fire Alarm Communication Center

FAD—Force Activity Designator

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FPO—Fire Protection Office

GS-081—Fire Protection and Prevention Series

HAZMAT—hazardous materials

HQ AFCEA/CEXF—Office of the Chief, Air Force Fire Protection

HQ USAF/ILE—The Civil Engineer

HQ USAF/ILEO—Chief, DCS/Installations & Logistics Operations and Maintenance Division

MAJCOM—Major Command (includes representative of the ANG)

MCF—Medical Care Facility

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORM—Operational Risk Management

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

TO—Technical Order

USAFE—US Air Forces in Europe

Terms

CerTest—CerTest is an interactive computer-based testing program designed to test, evaluate and certify a student's knowledge of principles and procedures on job-related subjects.

DoD Component—USAF, USA, USN, USMC, and the Defense Logistics Agency

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association. A national organization that publishes national consensus standards known as National Fire Codes.

Primary Aircraft Fire Fighting Vehicle—P-2, P-4, P-15, P-19, P-23, P-XX

Senior Fire Official—Fire Chief; Assistant Chief for Operations, Readiness and Logistics; Assistant Chief for Operations; and Assistant Chief for Training.

Attachment 2

TRAINING PROGRAM

A2.1. Background. The DoD Firefighter Certification System is designed to improve individual knowledge, confidence, and performance reliability. It certifies a person's competence performing specific tasks and does not certify an individual's competence working as an integral part of a team. The proficiency training program enhances a firefighter's ability to work as a team member.

A2.2. Responsibilities. Fire chiefs are responsible for developing a proficiency training program for each of the following requirements:

A2.2.1. Firefighter certification program performance testing (see the applicable fire fighter career development courses to determine specific performance test requirements).

A2.2.2. Fire department occupational safety and health program, in accordance with NFPA 1500, Chapter 3.

A2.2.3. Structural fire fighting training evolutions (hands-on training, monthly).

A2.2.4. Structural fire fighting tactics (classroom training, bimonthly).

A2.2.5. Infectious disease control (NFPA 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*).

A2.2.6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and emergency medical training. Train and certify all firefighters involved in fire ground operations to the first aid first responder level and in American Red Cross or American Heart Association CPR. Additionally, firefighters designated by the fire chief must be trained to the Emergency Medical Technician-Basic (EMT-B) level as defined in the 1994 Department of Transportation National Standard Curriculum.

A2.2.7. Self-contained breathing apparatus (NFPA 1404, *Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*). Additionally, every firefighter that performs fire fighting operations must watch the Spirolite 9030 Familiarization Videotape (Video # 612530) and take the corresponding CerTest computer-based exam (Test # 351) annually.

A2.2.8. Incident management system (NFPA Standard 1561, the National Fire Academy's Incident Command System, and AFMAN 32-4004).

A2.2.9. Installation-specific explosive safety (AFMAN 91-201, *Explosive Safety Standards*).

A2.2.10. Confined-space rescue tailored to the installation's mission requirements. (AFOSH 91-25, *Confined Spaces* and 29 CFR 1910.146, *Permit-Required Confined Spaces*).

A2.2.11. Initial certification and annual hazardous materials emergency response refresher training (29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*, NFPA Standard 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, AFI 32-4002, and the CerTest Computer-Based Testing Procedural Guide).

A2.2.12. Aircraft familiarization and hands-on egress training for transient and mission assigned aircraft:

A2.2.12.1. Transient aircraft familiarization (frequency and aircraft requiring this training are determined by the fire chief).

A2.2.12.2. Hands-on egress training for all mission assigned aircraft shall be conducted as often as necessary to maintain proficiency, but not less than twice each year.

A2.2.13. Wildland fire fighting (fire chief establishes frequency).

A2.2.14. Fire Alarm Communication Center operator training program (fire chief establishes frequency).

A2.2.15. Aircraft live fire training (Aircraft live fire training shall be provided to all members as often as necessary to meet this requirement, but not less than twice each year). The fire chief will determine specific scenarios based on the following:

A2.2.15.1. Engine fires (inboard, outboard, high tail, or running fuel).

A2.2.15.2. Exterior (pool fires involving fuselage, right or left wing).

A2.2.15.3. Interior (flight deck, cargo, or passenger compartments).

A2.2.15.4. Miscellaneous fires (wheel well, battery compartment, or auxiliary power unit).

A2.2.16. Apparatus driver operator training. Implement a continuous apparatus driver operator training program to license all firefighters on assigned fire fighting apparatus. All driver operators must be licensed and DoD-certified (NFPA Standard 1002, *Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*).

A2.2.17. Petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) storage tank fire fighting. Include crude oil fire fighting tactics if there's potential to respond to this type of incident both on and off base. (Frequency is annual.)

A2.2.18. Aircraft egress and escape system familiarity (AFI 21-112, *Aircraft Egress and Escape Systems*).

Attachment 3**FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES**

A3.1. The fire chief will complete a report on all responses in accordance with the automated DoD Fire Incident Reporting System requirements.

A3.1.1. The MAJCOM or FOA Fire Protection Office up-channels information to HQ AFCESA/CEXF, DSN 523-6151/6152/6159/6214, using priority precedence, or commercial (850) 283-6151/6152/6159/6214, (after normal duty hours, 1600-0700 Central Standard Time (2200-1300 Zulu)), to call the 325th Fighter Wing command post, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5000, DSN 523-2155/2023, or commercial (850) 283-2155/2023 for fires or other emergency responses resulting in:

A3.1.1.1. A loss of \$25,000 or more to military family housing.

A3.1.1.2. A loss of \$100,000 or more.

A3.1.1.3. Loss of life or disabling injury.

A3.1.1.4. Adverse public reaction.

A3.1.1.5. Mutual aid responses that are major.

A3.1.2. HQ AFCESA/CEXF notifies HQ USAF/ILEO, DSN 664-3632 or 664-4747, for fire incidents of major impact. In turn, HQ USAF/ILEO will inform The Civil Engineer of significant fire incidents.

A3.2. Fire Incident Message Notification, RCS: HAF-ILE(AR)8102. This report is designated emergency status code C-1. Continue reporting during emergency conditions, priority precedence. Submit data requirements assigned this category as prescribed or by any means to ensure their arrival on the established due date. Continue reporting during MINIMIZE.

A3.2.1. Priority Message. The fire chief will send a priority message to HQ AFCESA/CEXF and the MAJCOM FPO within 12 hours after a fire or other emergency responses resulting in:

A3.2.1.1. A loss of \$25,000 or more to military family housing.

A3.2.1.2. A loss of \$100,000 or more.

A3.2.1.3. An incident otherwise considered major.

A3.2.1.4. Loss of life or disabling injury.

A3.2.1.5. Adverse public reaction.

A3.2.2. When an incident requires reporting by priority message, use the format in Figure A3.1.

Figure A3.1. Format for Fire Department Emergency Response Message Notification.

FROM: Installation or Activity

TO: HQ AFCESA TYNDALL AFB FL//CEXF//

MAJCOM//FOA//FPO//

UNCLAS

SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE MESSAGE NOTIFICATION,
RCS: HAF-ILE (AR) 8102.

A. DATE, TIME, AND INCIDENT NUMBER.

B. BUILDING NUMBER OR AEROSPACE VEHICLE, TYPE, AND MODEL.

C. LOCATION OF INCIDENT (ON BASE, OFF BASE, DISTANCE).

D. OCCUPANCY OR USE.

E. PROPERTY DAMAGED.

F. NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

G. NUMBER AND EXTENT OF INJURIES (SPECIFY IF FIREFIGHTER OR OTHER
PERSONNEL).

H. PRELIMINARY AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.

I. PRELIMINARY NON-AIR FORCE LOSS ESTIMATE.

J. CAUSE OR MOST PROBABLE CAUSE.

K. SHORT SUMMARY OF INCIDENT.

L. MISSION IMPACT.

M. COGNIZANT OFFICIAL AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Attachment 4**AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE (US)**

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention and hazardous materials incident response, in the protection of life and property from fire, hazardous materials incident and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection or hazardous materials incident response as designated by the representatives of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment or hazardous materials incident response and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting or hazardous materials incident response jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and the number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched, and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides

fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. (Insert name of fire service) may claim reimbursement for the direct expenses and losses that are additional fire fighting or hazardous materials incident costs above the normal operating costs incurred while fighting a fire or hazardous materials incident response under this agreement as provided in 44 CFR Part 151, *Reimbursement for Costs of Firefighting on Federal Property*.

e. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement. This provision does not waive any right of reimbursement pursuant to paragraph d above.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);

For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)

(TITLE)

(COMMANDER)

Attachment 5**SAMPLE FORMAT FOR AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION
(FOREIGN)**

NOTE: In some overseas locations, the requirements listed in this mutual aid agreement may need to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding in lieu of using this format.

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 19XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856(a) and (insert name of fire organization) is for securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, in the protection of life and property from fire, and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested, and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement.

e. No party shall be reimbursed by any other party for any costs incurred pursuant to this agreement.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization)

under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);

For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)

(TITLE)

(COMMANDER)

Attachment 6**RELEASE OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE FOR CIVIL AIRPORT
JOINT-USE AGREEMENTS**

(Insert Name of Airport Operator) agrees to release, acquit, and forever discharge the United States, its officers, agents, and employees, for all liability arising out of or connected with the use of United States equipment or personnel for fire control, crash, and rescue activities at or in the vicinity of (insert name of airport), and (insert name of airport operator) further agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees against any and all claims, of whatever description, arising out of or connected with such use of United States equipment or personnel. The agreements contained in the preceding sentence do not extend to claims arising out of or connected with services rendered solely for the protection of United States property or personnel, or to claims for damages caused solely by the negligence or willful misconduct of its officers, agents, or employees of the United States, without contributory fault on the part of any person, firm, or corporation; provided, however, that insofar as this paragraph may be inconsistent with the waiver or claims provisions contained in any reciprocal agreement for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection heretofore or hereafter entered into by the lessor with any agency of the United States pursuant to Public Law 84-46 (42 U.S.C. 1856, et seq.), the rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by said waiver of claims provision and not by this paragraph.

Attachment 7

SAMPLE CONSOLIDATED MAJCOM METRIC

MAJCOM NFPA 1500 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY BY CHAPTER

